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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 27TH AUGUST.

THE *North German Gazette*, in discussing Boulanger, says that not only Germany but Europe generally will welcome his success, provided he maintains peace and order in France.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg (August 25) says: 'Colonel Prejevalsky starts next week on an exploring expedition in the west and south-west of Central Asia, the object being eventually to reach Lhassa. The expedition will number seventy-one persons, including twenty-four Cossacks, and it is expected to last for two years.'

THE French and Italian fleets are at present manœuvring, which has evoked much comment in the European Press, and articles published thereon hint at the continued bitterness which exists in the relations between France and Italy. It is semi-officially stated in Rome, however, that these manœuvres are not hostile to France, which Signor Crispi is unwilling to provoke.

A second meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam was held on Wednesday last (August 22) under the presidency of Mr. Budrudeen Tyabjee. With only two dissenting votes the meeting resolved to join the National Congress to be held at Allahabad in the cold weather.

THE *Advocate of India* states that Sir Henry Morland has served a notice on the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway Company, claiming one lakh of rupees damages for the injuries received by him in consequence of their negligence in not providing lights, etc., on the road where this recent accident took place.

THE Viceroy will accompany Lady Dufferin to Lahore on the occasion of opening the Lady Aitchison Hospital on November 15th. It is probable His Excellency will then meet such of the Punjab Chiefs as may take the opportunity to visit the city to bid him farewell. The Viceroy and Lady Dufferin will halt probably at Patiala on the way down from Lahore to share in the festivities celebrating the Maharaja's wedding.

LORD LANSDOWNE has just sold three of his finest pictures—his noble Cuyp, and his two Rembrandts, the "Portrait of the Artist, holding his Palette," and the "Portrait of a Lady." Sir Edward Guinness is the purchaser, through Messrs. Agnew & Co., and rumour talks of the astonishing price of £50,000 or thereabouts as having been paid for the three pictures.

THE Chief Justice of Madras, Sir Arthur Collins, recently resented an order of Government by directing the immediate discontinuance of the practice of putting in the sitting list when each judge took his seat and rose, declaring they were not to be treated like schoolboys, and had a better sense of their duties than to need such control. The Government have now placed at the disposal of the press a resolution of the Government of India, based on a despatch of the Secretary of State, who requested that returns should be furnished similar to those furnished by the judges of the superior Courts in England showing the number of days each actually sat in court, and the length of the daily sittings, or the average length of the daily sittings of each judge. With a view to give effect to the despatch, the Government of India prepared forms, which were communicated to the High Courts by the local Governments. According to these papers, the Chief Justice placed himself in a false position in directing the discontinuance of the entry in the sitting lists.

THE *Law Journal* puts forward the astonishing plea on behalf of the Attorney-General that 'like any other member of the Bar, he is bound to take private briefs, and, if he refuse, his conduct is subject to inquiry by his Inn of Court.' In common with other members of the public, I have often wondered at the conduct of eminent Queen's Counsel in accepting brief after brief when they know that there is not the slightest chance of their being able to attend to them. It is one of the standing mysteries of this ultra-honourable profession. Now the mystery is explained. The poor fellows dare not refuse. If they did, they would at once be hailed before a court of Benchers, and charged with professional high treason in declining guineas which they might have pocketed. Henceforth, I shall try and feel as sorry as I can for an unfortunate gentleman compelled to make ten or twenty thousand a year, whether he likes it or not.—*Truth.*

TUESDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

THE *Morning Post* believes that Mr. Neville Lyttleton, at present Lord Reay's Private Secretary, will join the new Viceroy's Staff in the same capacity.

EDUCATION has been made compulsory in Ceylon. It has been laid down that any parent or other guardian, who refuses or fails, without sufficient cause, to send his children between the ages of seven and thirteen to the school within his Division, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees for each child for every month he or she so refuses or fails.

TWENTY-TWO of the forty-four successful candidates for the Civil Service of India at the last competitive examination were pupils of Messrs. Wren and Gurney.

THE Duchess of Connaught was presented with a golden cocoanut at an evening party, held in Bombay recently.

THE subject of female infanticide appears to have been again exercising the Government of the N. W. Provinces, as a special census of the suspected clans is to be taken during the coming cold weather. The orders of Government also intimate that the Police officers of Fatehgrah, Etah and Mainpuri—the districts with the worst reputation—are not to be changed for the next three years, so that continuous attention may be given to the matter.—*Pioneer.*

AMONG the lower classes of Nepaul, the pariahs, the law, in the instances of adultery as explained by a pleader in a case before one of the Nepaul courts the other day, is both curious and instructive. The pleader said that, in Nepaul, if a pucca and complete marriage ceremony has been performed between a man and a woman, and the woman goes wrong, the law allows the husband the right of killing the seduced. He explained that the husband had the right of the first blow with any weapon in his possession at the time, and that after it had been given and received, the wrong-doer had then, and then only, the right to defend himself. It was added that if the first blow resulted in immediate or subsequent death, the giver (husband) was held harmless, and could not be punished.

RUMOUR says that Sir Morell Mackenzie has been offered a large sum of money to publish his experiences at the Court of Berlin, but up to the present he has declined all offers made to him. Although refusing to publish with the view to pecuniary profit, several well-known literary people have urged him to expose the cruel treatment to which he was subjected in Berlin at the hands of certain personages, who, though Ministers of the late Emperor, were in fact the most bitter enemies of their sovereign. By constant persecution it was hoped that the doctor would be driven from his post, and it is said that at times he was inclined to retire; but his devotion to the Emperor was too strong, or the amiable gentlemen around his Majesty had miscalculated their powers, and the denouncement of the doctor was received by the august sufferer in silent contempt. It is even said by a gentleman, recently returned from Berlin, that every movement of Sir Morell in Berlin was the subject of the closest espionage, and that at one period there was an organised conspiracy against our compatriot, the President of the Police having trumped up an absurd and unfounded accusation against him to the effect that he was in close communication with the Socialistic leaders. Sir Morell, though nominally a Liberal, has, it is believed, strongly Conservative tendencies, and is, in fact, a Liberal Unionist. Only the most fatuous feudalist could suppose that he was a supporter of Socialism.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the Council to whom the report of the Commons' Committee was submitted is of opinion that the Deccan Mining concession was unlawfully obtained, and that the Haidarabad Government is entitled to its being annulled.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH AUGUST.

IT is currently reported that the Boers have captured Dinizulu and delivered him over to the British.

INTENDING exhibitors at the forthcoming Exhibition at Mysore are officially informed that an agency has been constituted for receiving and taking care of and returning exhibits on behalf of exhibitors who are unable to attend in person or employ independent agents. This agency undertakes to exercise every possible care to insure the safety of all articles committed to their charge, but will not be liable for loss or damage due to unavoidable accidents. It will be prepared to sell articles on behalf of the exhibitors on a commission of five per cent for sales thus effected. The Exhibition is open to all India.

AN important Burmese Chief, Boh Sew, of Myakin, in the Yeu district, who was leader of 500 men under Hla-oo, and regarded as the chief disturber of the country on the Mu River, is reported to have been killed by some villagers on the 17th instant.

GREAT floods have been caused in the Pegu district by the bursting of the Pagaing Bund, causing great damage to the crops extending over 10,000 acres. In the Sittang Valley heavy rains have caused damage to 5,000 acres. From the Railway carriages only seas on either side are visible between Pegu and Payagye. All the western portion of the town of Pegu is submerged, and the people are only able to get out of their houses on rafts. The large town bridge has partially collapsed, and is hourly expected to subside altogether. Such floods have been unknown for the last thirty years.

IT is reported that Abdul Karim has been appointed Munshi and Indian Clerk to the Queen-Empress on a salary of £144 sterling rising to £240.

IN the month of July no fewer than 2,464 emigrants left the Port of Calcutta. Of these 1284 went to Trinidad, and 1,180 to Demerara. Nearly all came from Behar, the North-West and Oudh, and only 234 were Mahomedans.

THE Amir is reported to have called for two regiments of Infantry from Jelalabad, three from Kandahar, and two from Ghazni. They are to proceed to Kabul immediately. They are probably wanted for sending reinforcements into Turkistan, where the rebellion of Ishakh Khan is expected to give trouble. Ishakh by the way is no Russian ally, he is credited with holding all things Russian in aversion.

DR. BONAVIA, the writer on date-palms, in an interesting paper on the Mango, in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, expresses the opinion that unripe mangoes might be exported to Europe, in cool chambers, and there ripened in straw should they still require ripening on arrival. If Australia can send to Europe its fresh fruits without any difficulty, Dr. Bonavia thinks that Bombay, which is half the distance, ought to be able to supply the London markets with scores of varieties of the mango. With a view to developing the trade in this fruit, Dr. Bonavia suggests the holding of annual shows of mangoes in Bombay, and by this means, to make known the scores of fine varieties which can be grown in the North-West Provinces, Oudh and other parts. He says :—

"Bombay boasts of two or three varieties—the 'Alphonso' the 'Pairee' and the 'Fernandina'—of mangoes, and one of the best kinds is known, and is grown, all over India, under the name of the Bombay mango. But other parts of India—North-West Provinces, Bengal, Madras, &c.,—might send to the show fifty or more exquisite varieties, well worth sending to London. Orginally, these fine kinds were no doubt the produce of seedling trees, but by cultivation and grafting on the hardy wild seedling, and possibly by change of soil and climate, they have become much improved. At the present day the history of their origin has been lost, and now natives have so many choice kinds that they trouble themselves little with raising new ones from seed, which process would require time, space, trouble and expenditure. I succeeded in tracing the history of a very choice mango now grown at Futtehgarh. It is called 'Inayat Khan ka naudha' (this means Inayat Khan's new mango). It is rather large and round, and bursting with luscious juice. It does not cut so smoothly as the 'Tikari,' an ice-cream-like variety, grown also at Futtehgrah. When the spoon is dug

into this 'new mango' it is immediately filled with juice of a delicious flavour. Its name, 'naudha,' sufficiently shows that it has been recently raised from seed, probably by accident. I mention this particular 'new' delicious mango because natives and Europeans also are prejudiced against sowing seeds of good varieties in order to raise new kinds. Of course, the seedling nurseries would require to be on an extensive scale, as the majority, on fruiting, might turn out hardly worth keeping."

THURSDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

THE two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the poet Pope was celebrated on the evening of July 30, at Twickenham, in the presence of a large gathering of spectators. The proceedings commenced with a water pageant, which started from Pope's Villa, and rowed past Eel Pie Island to Orleans House, representing the costumes and manners of Pope's time. Mr. Henry Labouchere, M. P, the present tenant of Pope's Villa, threw open the house and grounds, and many persons took advantage of the opportunity to visit the place.

MUCH irritation is felt in Court circles at Berlin, says *Truth*, in consequence of the manner in which the Special Envoy who was sent to London to formally announce the accession of the Emperor Wiliam was treated by the English Court, and the affair has created a diplomatic scandal. General von Winterfeldt, on arriving in London, sent his aid-de-camp, Captain von Jacobi, to the Foreign Office, to ascertain when and where he was to have an audience of the Queen, and to his utter amazement he received a message desiring that he would go to Windsor in civil costume. It is needless to point out that the command was not only extraordinary and unprecedent, but considering the military rank of the Special Envoy, it was a marked slight to him. Of course the General being naturally unprepared for such an exhibition of the Queen's eccentricities, had not deemed it necessary to provide himself with a civil uniform, and both he and Captain von Jacobi were obliged to procure the attire from a London tailor. When the audience was at last granted, the Queen received the envoy very ungraciously, spoke ten words to him, and eight to Captain von Jacobi, and then dismissed them. The Envoys who were sent to the other European Courts were decorated in every case by the Sovereigns to whom they were respectively despatched, but General von Winterfeldt got neither an Order nor any other souvenir of his mission, nor was he properly entertained, as were the Envoys to Rome, St. Petersburg, Vienna, the Hague, and all the other Courts.

MR. JOHN REDMOND, member for Wexford North, Mr. W. H. K. Redmond, member for Fermanagh North, and Mr. Walsh, editor of the "Wexford People," have all been arrested under the Crimes Act at Wexford.

A DEPUTATION of the members of Parliament for Sheffield waited on the Prime Minister, at the Foreign Office, on the 7th August, to call attention to the injury inflicted on British industries by the delay in extending the Merchandise Marks Act of last year to British Colonies and Dependencies, and in obtaining the enactment of similar legislation in foreign countries. Lord Salisbury, in reply, stated that the Government had obtained the assent of the majority of the colonies to the principles embodied in the measure, and in several of the Crown Colonies legislation had already been effected on the subject. There had been some delay in the case of India, but he promissed to see Lord Cross at once, and to press the matter upon the attention of the Indian Government.

A LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL has been established in the Travancore State, and was opened on the 23rd instant by the Dewan.

THE question of the transfer of Sind to the Punjab is likely to be left for Lord Lansdowne to dispose of finally. The views of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on the compensation side of the question will be forwarded to the Bombay Government for their reply, and then the whole matter will be decided on its merits.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"We heard by telegram recently that the Under Secretary of State for India had stated, being questioned about the Public Service Commission, that there was no intention of altering the age-limit for candidates for the Civil Service. It appears from the mail papers that what Sir John Gorst did say was that "apart from the report"—the Commission's Report—there was no such intention. The qualification evidently may make all the difference."

"GOVERNMENT, like men", said Lord Macaulay, "may buy existence too dear. *Propter vitam vivendi perdere causas* is a despicable policy both in individuals and in States. In the present case, such a policy would be not only despicable, but absurd. The mere extent of empire is not necessarily an advantage. To many governments it has been cumbersome; to some it has been fatal. It will be allowed by every statesman of our time that the prosperity of a community is made up of the prosperity of those who compose the community, and that it is the most childish ambition to covet dominion which adds to no man's comfort or security. To the great trading nation, to the great manufacturing nation, no progress which any portion of the human race can make in knowledge, in taste for the conveniences of life, or in the wealth by which those conveniences are produced, can be matter of indifference. . . . It would be, on the most selfish view of the case, far better for us that the people of India were well governed and independent of us, than ill-governed and subject to us. . . . That would, indeed, be a doting wisdom which, in order that India might remain a dependency, would make it an useless aud costly dependency, which would keep hundred millions of men from being our customers in order that they might continue to be our slaves."

FRIDAY, 31ST AUGUST.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pigot, of the Calcutta High Court, has decided a case of breach of contract anent a Hindu marriage. One Kally Sunkur Dass of Bhowanipore had a marriageable daughter. A verbal agreement was made to give this daughter in marriage with the boy of one Koylash Chunder Dass of Panihatty. According to this agreement a day was fixed when the guardain of the bridegroom would come to the house of the would be bride, to see her. Arrangements were, therefore, made by Kally Sunker to give a hospitable reception to the father of the bridegroom, but, unfortunately, Koylash did not come on that day. Kally Sunker, thereupon, brought a suit in the Sealdah Small Cause Court against Koylash for breach of contract, and the case was referred to the High Court to determine whether any breach of contract had taken place or not. Mr. Justice Pigot held that there was no breach of contract, and the claim of the plaintiff for Rs. 75 was dismissed, while he was compelled to pay three gold *mohurs* to Koylash as costs of the suit.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—"It is understood that Sir Somers Vine proceeds shortly to India on behalf of the Imperial Institute. The promoters of the Institute are sadly in want of funds, the response from the colonies having been very poor, and it is presumed that the object of Sir Somers Vine's mission will be to canvass the native princes and wealthy native merchants of India, who are more susceptible to appeals of the sort than our colonial brethren." Upon this a contemporary remarks: 'Such a mission would be nothing short of a gross scandal and a disgrace to England. We trust there is no truth in the reported attempt to levy black-mail from the native princes and wealthy native merchants of India; and that, if the attempt is made, they will have sufficient strength of character to refuse to be plundered. In resisting an outrageous imposition of this kind, they may be sure they will have public opinion in England with them.' Nothing, however need be said in the matter, if native princes and wealthy native merchants choose to make *voluntary contributions* in response to the appeal made to them.

THE prospect of scarcity in parts of Orissa this year, owing to the failure of the early monsoon rains, is serious in the Pooree district. In the Government review of the Orissa Administration Report for the year 1887-88, which appears in the last *Calcutta Gazette*, we read:—"Although the rainfall was less abundant, and the out-turn of crops smaller than in the previous year, the harvest throughout the division generally, except in the Pooree district, was not below the average. In some places of the Pooree discrict there was a complete failure of the principal crops. Not only was the rainfall deficient and untimely, but destruction was caused in some quarters by the rivers, which are insufficiently protected, breaking through or topping their embankments and flooding the surrounding country. It was at one time thought that it would be necessary to open relief works; but later enquiries showed that, though the failure in limited areas had not been exaggerated, the crops from neighbouring places were sufficient to keep the markets supplied with grain at moderate prices, and the demand for labour was always enough to provide even the poorest classes with purchasing power for their immediate wants. Unfortunately, during the present year, the rainfall has been again deficient in the same localities, and the condition of a portion of Khoorda, and of a tract of the sudder sub-division along the southern shore of the Chilka Lake, is now a source of considerable anxiety to Government." The latest official report, dated the 23rd instant, on the present condition of the district, states that in the Khoorda sub-division of Pooree, "great distress exists amongst the Savors, Banries, and other labouring classes, and relief is being given gratuitously and by way of tuccavi advances and works."

SATURDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

A BILL is before the United States Congress for the purpose of collecting the statistics of and relating to the recorded indebtedness of the people. The language has been left somewhat general, as the precise scope of the inquiry cannot be determined until certain preliminary facts are learned. Several methods of procedure have been suggested for getting the figures, but the method which will most likely be adopted is that of copying the records. The county records will show the original amount of the mortgages, and in order to ascertain how much has been paid and how much is still outstanding it is proposed to enter into correspondence with the holders of the mortgages. It is believed they will not object to furnishing the information and that they will have no motive to furnish anything but the precise facts. The National census will show the character of the holders of the mortgages, whether individuals, savings banks, or corporations, and so furnish an answer in a crude way to the question whether the holders are great capitalists or corporations representing the small savings of the many. It will be an interesting inquiry, and the results will probably attract attention all over the world.

THERE would not certainly appear to be the slightest connection between twins and artesian wells, and yet, the *New York Herald*, says the point,—what connection there is between the two,—is being actively discussed by American society. The subject was started owing to the following circumstance: Last year the residents of North-Wales, Pennsylvania, sank a number of artesian wells for a better supply of water. The object in view was attained, and, remarks the New York paper: "It was a surprising fact that six pair of twins were born in North Wales after the inhabitants got to using the artesian well water." That fact, we read, created considerable sensation, and it prositively induces certain childless couples to go and reside in the locality, in order to see what will be the result in these cases. In a neighbouring town some artesian wells have just been sunk, and the married folks there are waiting with some curiosity to see what the result will be, for they have heard of the bounteous crop of twins which have fallen to the lot of North Wales, At the village of Argyle, where no fewer than fifteen artesian wells have been driven for so many homes, all occupied by young married couples not over rich," to say," remarks the *Herald*,"that there is a state of anxiety, hardly expresses the true condition of affairs"

A FATAL accident occurred to the balloon which ascended at Kensington on the 27th August for the purposse of crossing to the Continent. The balloon collapsed in Essex, and the aeronaut, Simmons and his two companions, were precipitated from the car, Simmons being killed, and his two companions severely injured.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A-F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. on *Tuesday*, the *4th September* at 4 P. M

Subject: Theory of Analytic Functions. Expansions of Functions. Taylor's Theorem.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *4th September* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Expansion by Heat, of Liquids and Gases. Change of State by Heat.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father de Penaranda, S. J., on *Wednesday*, the *5th September* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Selenography.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *6th September* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Spectrum Analysis.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday* the *7th September* at 4½ P. M.

Subject: The Second Law of Motion. Measure of Force.

LECTURE by Babu Pramatha Nath Bose, B. Sc., F. G. S., on *Friday*, the *7th September* at 6 P. M.

Subject: Stratification; Displacement of Rocks.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
September 1st, 1888. *Honorary Secretary*

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1888.

THE STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE.

THE Public Service Commission, whose scope of inquiry afterwards assumed such great proportions, had a very humble origin. The nominations made under the Statutory Rules of 1879 to employment in Her Majesty's Civil Service of India had given general dissatisfaction, and the Government was quite aware of it. In 1884 the whole question was re-opened by Lord Ripon's Government, and in the place of haphazard nominations which gave no antecedent guarantee of fitness, a system of limited competition among nominated candidates was provisionally introduced by the Government of India for the recruitment of the Statutory Civil Service. In the resolution which gave effect to this change of system, the Government of India intimated that the best method of working the statutory rules was under its consideration; and the matter formed the subject of prolonged discussion and correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India. And the result of these deliberations was the appointment of the Civil Service Commission which afterwards expanded into the Public Service Commision.

More than ordinary interest, therefore, belongs to the Statutory Civil Service in a review of the recommendations of the Public Service Commission; and we are sorry to remark that we have been more than ordinarily disappointed by the proposals which the Commission has made about the Service. We are not concerned here with whether the Statutory service is to be abolished or retained, but with the position of its existing members. And certainly the way in which the commission would deal with them is extremely hard, unjust and unwarrantable. The subject has opportunely been brought to the front by a well-written article on the Statutory Civil Service, which appeared in a recent number of the *National Magazine*. The writer is a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University, and himself a member of the Statutory Service. The arguments he has adduced in defence of his position are simply incontrovertible, and we would invite to them the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy and his Council.

The Commission has recommended that the Statutory service should be absorbed in the proposed Provincial Civil Service. This means that it is to be detached from the Covenanted service to which it has all along belonged, and to be relegated to a position which is distinctly inferior to what it has all along enjoyed. The history of the creation of the Statutory service and the subsequent treatment it has received, are absolutely against such an arrangement. In the resolution which promulgated the Rules framed under the statute of 1870, Lord Lytton expressly laid down that it was meant as an inducement for "young men of good family and social position.....to whom offices, open to them in the *inferior ranks or the Uncovenanted services*, have *not* proved a sufficient inducement to come forward for employment." The italics are, of course, ours. The passage shows beyond the possibility of a doubt that the service, as regards status and prospects, was clearly intended to be distinct from and superior to the Uncovenanted services. While thus separated from the subordinate services, its identity with the Covenanted service in essential particulars was equally undoubted. It was a part and parcel of the Covenanted service. The Rules framed by Lord Lytton provide for the nomination, by each Local Government, of natives of India "for employment in *Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service* in India within the territories subordinate to such Government." The above speaks for itself and needs no comment. If anything more were required to remove all doubts about the status of the Statutory service, it is furnished by the other provisions in the same Rules. Rule II lays down: "The total number of nominations sanctioned in any year shall not exceed one-fifth of the total number of civilians appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the said service in such year." From this it is abundantly clear that the Statutory Civil service was intended to be an integral part of the Covenanted Civil service in India, and that it was to be made up of five-sixths of Covenanted civilians, and one-sixth of Statutory civilians. In the words of the Statutory civilian, mentioned above, "the Civil Service was a single arena with two entrances, statute 24 and 25, and statute 33; and the equality of all the members of the service, through whatever door they might have entered it, was recognized by arranging them in the same general list of Civil servants. In 1885, indeed, the Statutory civilians were put in a separate list in consequence of a formal distinction based upon a new intepretation of the statute found out 15 years after its enactment, and 6 years after appointments had begun to be made under it. But even then the position of the Statutory civilians remained untouched. Notwithstanding the new interpretation which reduced them to holders of specific posts as distinguished from appointments in an organized service, they retained their undoubted superiority to the Uncovenanted services, and their equality to the Covenanted service. Both before and after 1885, they enjoyed posts and privileges which were the exclusive property of the Covenanted service, and beyond the reach of the Uncovenanted, and, what is more, they obtained "usual promotion in the ordinary course," which is impossible to the holder of a specific post. A specific post involves finality. Were members of the Uncovenanted services with progressively expanding prospects taken, after a hard examination, after 1885, into the Statutory service to hold finally stationary appointments worth much less than what they could claim in their former services? Were Messrs. R. N. Roy and U. C. Batabyal induced after the Public Service Commission's Report was out, to leave their eight years' judicial and executive services, to become Assistant Magistrates on two-third pay now and for ever? It is absurd on the face of it, and the Government has never been guilty of such an absurdity. Whatever its theories, its acts have all along been more generous. Will the Government now turn round and disavow its own deeds?

The reason, therefore, that the statute of 1870 empowered appointments to particular posts only,—which the Public Service Commission has urged in support of its proposed degradation of the Statutory to a service with which it has nothing in common and to which it has all along been superior,—appears to be of the flimsiest description in the face of the uniform past conduct of the Government, both before and after the new interpretation of the statute in 1885. The advantage of promotion in the ordinary course, pointed out by the Commission, instead of being an inducement, is a positive deterrent; because it will now be promotion in an inferior service, whereas the statutory officers have all along enjoyed promotion in a high service. The Statutory service has nothing in common with the Provincial service, and has all the characteristics of the Covenanted service and of an Imperial service. It is clearly imperial by the condition of its creation. The statutory civilian's transferability from one province to another is distinctly laid down in the rules. Nay, his imperial character is more indubitable than that of a covenanted civilian. The Commission itself has pointed out the doubts raised as to the imperial character of the Covenanted service by conflicting statutes and resolutions. No such doubt exists in the case of Statutory service. And it is rather wonderful that facts so obvious have been ignored by the Public Service Commission.

But the Commission's recommendations are objectionable on other and more tangible grounds. In the draft rules sent to the Secretary of State for sanction, there was a provision to the effect that statutory civilians should not be appointed to the higher executive appointments. This rule was not sanctioned by the Secretary of State as being invidious. Thus all appointments in the Civil Service were open to the Statutory civilians. And the Public Service Commission which was appointed to do *full justice* to the claims of the Natives of India to higher appointments does the very reverse of its duty by *depriving* the native Statutory Civil Servants of certain appointments which they could by their position claim! Surely this is not the way to justify its creation.

The amalgamation of the Statutory service with another whose conditions are totally different will cause great confusion. It will tax the utmost ingenuity of the executive Government to assign the Statutory civilians proper places in the Provincial Service. We do not see any standard by which their claims could be compared with the members of the subordinate judicial and executive service to employment in the appointments detached from the Covenanted Service.

Altogether, the recommendations of the Public Service Commission regarding the existing Statutory civilians are most unjustifiable. It has attached vested rights and given retrospective effect to newly imagined disabilities. Its beginning had special reference to the Statutory service, but by an irony of fate it has ended with sweeping away every vestige of it.

Since the above was written we are glad to here that the paper in the *National Magazine* referred to above has attracted the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy and that the subject is being carefully considered by His Excellency in Council. We feel sure that the Statutory civilians will yet receive justice from Government.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER ON INDIA.

SIR Samuel Baker may be a great traveller, but he does not understand politics. The article which he has contributed to the *Fortnightly Review* is full of wrong statements, crude ideas and unsound conclusions. He is both an alarmist and a pessimist. He thinks India to be in great danger both externally and internally. The foreign policy which he recommends the Government of India to adopt is characteristic. The railway from Quetta should be continued to Candahar, and from Candahar to Herat. There should be another railway from Herat to Bushire. The moment war is declared by Russia, the British should march upon Herat and take possession of the key of India. Should Russia get hold of that key, India is lost. No doubt when Lords Dufferin and Lansdowne meet at Calcutta next cold weather Sir Samuel Baker's policy will be taken into due consideration; meantime we are more naturally interested in the view the writer takes of the internal state of India. Sir Samuel Baker professes to know India well. Has he not been three or four times in India, and spent a few days each time? What else is necessary for obtaining a thorough knowledge of India and of the feelings and dispositions of its people towards their rulers? As the result of his observation, he declares that the Natives hate the English, that educated Natives are disloyal, that the Native press is seditious, and that the people are ready for revolt. It is a pity that Englishmen living in India do not see and do not believe in this danger. But Sir Samuel Baker is more keen-sighted than the British residents in India. He smells danger from afar. Were not the English residents perfectly secure immediately before the Mutiny? And in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, that tremendous storm burst upon them and caught them unawares. And what has once happened may happen again. Now, we cannot help thinking that all this is the working of a disordered imagination, the hallucination of a deranged intellect. So far has the mind of the writer become disorganized that he fancies a rebellion in the fires at the contonments of Jubbulpore; and he actually proposes that all the military stations in the country should be fortified, and that the railway stations should be covered by the forts. As we are not military men, we leave this proposal to be duly considered by His Excellency the Commander-in-chief. Sir Samuel Baker, like Mr. Meredith Townsend, talks a great deal of nonsense about race-animosity. "The dark-skinned masses will never love their white conquerors." Now, this we believe to be a pure fiction. Such was not the testimony of the Malcolms, the Monroes and the Elphinstones of a former generation. The fact is, English rule is greatly liked by nearly

all the people of India. Confining our attention to Bengal, with which we are best acquainted, we have no hesitation in saying that among a population of 66 millions, there is hardly a single soul that is not well affected to British rule. The people of Bengal remember under what terrible oppression their fathers lived at the time of Mahomedan sway. In those days neither their life nor their property was secure; they were subjected to exorbitant exactions; there was no equable administration of justice; nor were they exempted from invasion by external enemies, like the Mahrattas. From these sore evils they have been delivered by British rule. Their gratitude, moreover, is not merely of a negative character. They enjoy now blessings which they never could have hoped to enjoy under Mahomedan rule, namely, the blessings of impartial administration of justice, of material progress in all directions, and, above all, of English education. Ask the 66 millions of Bengalis whether they like British rule or not, and they with one voice will declare their contentment under British rule, and pray for its permanence. And what is true of Bengal, is more or less true of other parts of India, though the loyalty of the different nationalities varies according into their antecedents. That the "dark-skinned masses" do not love their "white conquerors" may be the fault of the "white conquerors." themselves. If Englishmen, in their intercourse with the Natives of the country, show hauteur and arrogance in their bearing they will not of course be liked. But it is a fact that those Englishmen, who are kind and considerate and gentle in their demeanour, are immensely liked by the Natives. Instances of this are to be found in every town or station in India. We have known many Magistrates and Judges and Commissioners, who were not only liked but idolized by the people, simply because they took a lively interest in the welfare of the people, and treated them with kindness and consideration, instead of looking down upon them with contempt. And it is a fact well worthy of notice, that the Missionaries, though they belong to the race of "white conquerors," and though they are the preachers of a hostile faith, are loved and respected and revered, only because they show not, in their dealings with the Natives, that superciliousness, that hauteur, that arrogance, which characterise the demeanour of not a few Englishmen in India. In order to be loved, you must show loveable qualities. You cannot expect to be loved by those whom you treat with contempt. The writer in the *Fortnightly* rings the usual changes on the disloyalty of educated Natives and of the Native Press in general, and of the National Congress in particular. That the educated Natives of India are disloyal is a false charge. When and where has their disloyalty been shown? Have they written any books in which they show their disloyalty? No, not in their books, it will be answered, but in the newspapers conducted by them. We may ask in what newspapers? We are better acquainted with all the newspapers conducted by educated Natives than Sir Samuel Baker, or any Anglo-Indian can be, and we declare that we have never found in them any disloyal or seditious sentiments. We have found in them sometimes an exposure of the misdoings of some English officials. But is that disloyalty? Those who charge the Native Press with disloyalty must be using the term "disloyalty" in a Pickwickian sense. We understand by that term "want of fidelity to the sovereign." Has such want of fidelity to the Queen-Empress, or the British Government, been shown by the educated Natives in their newspapers? Never, to the best of our recollection. As we said just now, the misdoings of certain English officials have been exposed; but this cannot be called disloyalty. Mr. Kirkwood was found fault with for his proceedings in the case of the girl Budhia; Mr. Beames was blamed for certain irregular proceedings; and Sir Lepel Grffin was found fault with for his high-handed conduct at Bhopal. But surely it will not be pretended that in all these cases and other similar cases, the Native Press manifested disloyalty. So far from showing disloyalty in all these cases, the Native Press showed only loyalty, inasmuch as it expressed its anxiety to preserve untarnished the fair name of our gracious sovereign who would not allow such high-handed proceedings to go on amongst her Indian as amongst her British subjects. Anglo-Indian editors of newspapers require to be taught that disloyalty means unfaithfulness to the sovereign or the supreme ruling power and not exposure of the misdoings of an official. Whenever, therefore, in future an Anglo-Indian editor or an English writer charges the Native Press of India with disloyalty, we should tell him—"Go to your dictionary." But we shall be told that the Nation l Congress, which consists of educated Natives, is showing disloyalty. How? the National Congress is only expressing their views, in a constitutional manner, concerning the better government of their country under British supremacy. They are only proposing certain changes which, they believe, will contribute to the amelioration of their country. There is no disloyalty or sedition in this. In all their meetings, and in all their proceedings, they show their loyalty and their gratitude to the Government which has conferred lasting benefits on their country, and which has, by giving them education given to them the very tongues by which they express their wishes to Government. No assembly in the whole world could be more orderly, more respectful, more loyal. To charge such constitutional meetings with disloyalty or sedition shows only a malignant disposition in those who bring the charge. You may tell them that their demands are unreasonable, but why charge them with disloyalty? If the members of the National Congress are disloyal, then those Europeans who sympathize with them must also be pronounced disloyal. Sir William Hunter must be disloyal, and those members of the House of Commons, who recently spoke and voted in favour of the demands of the National Congress, must also be disloyal. But perhaps, in the opinion of Sir Samuel Baker and of our contemporary of the *Englishman* only the "dark-skinned" races of India are capable of being disloyal, the "white" ones being incapable.

THE ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE

THE seventeenth Session of the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill was brought to a close on the 25th of July by the distribution of prizes to the meritorious students. Lord Cross, the Secretary of State for India, was to have presided on the occasion, but his lordship was unable to attend. In his absence the chair was taken by Sir John Fowler, a past President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, on the motion of General Richard Strachey. From the report of the President of the College, Sir Alexander Taylor, it appears that on the 25th of July last there were 127 students, of whom 39 having completed their college course left that day. These 39 comprise 27 Engineers, 2 Telegraph and 10 Forest students. It is satisfactory to note that among the 27 passed Engineer students is Mr. P. N. Sen, son of our diseased fellow-townsman Mr. Rajkristo Sen, of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. Sir Alexander Taylor, we are glad to find, spoke in very high terms of praise of the passed Engineer students, of whom 15 will be provided for in the Indian Public Works Department. The Telegraph students did not do so well as the Engineer students; they have, after leaving College, gone for a visit of three months to the continent to study practical forestry, under the guidance of Sir D. Brundes, formerly head of the Forest Department in India. On the conclusion of this visit the work done by the students during it, will be reported on and their places in their order will then be revised and finally fixed. The present is the second set of recruits that has been trained at Cooper's Hill for service in the Indian Forest Department; and its training Sir Alexander Taylor tells us, has in some ways been more complete than that of its predecessor. At the head of the Forest branch is Dr. Schlich, Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, who has been placed on special duty for this purpose. Sir Alexander Taylor concluded his report with a few excellent words of practical advice to the students. He said:—"What I propose doing on the present occasion is to endeavour to get you to realize how great is the position Englishmen occupy in India; and when you have to some extent realised that, to get you to make up your minds to live up to the responsibilities it entails and to the opportunities it offers. Perhaps I can best bring the state of the case home to you by asking you to consider how it has come about that what is by comparison a mere handful of Englishmen rule the 250 and odd millions of India. And not only do that, but so do it that the millions desire to be ruled by them. How has that come about? What are the causes? They seem to one to be obvious enough and I take them to be these. We are in the main God-fearing people. We love honesty, truth, justice and mercy, and we hate oppression and tyranny. These are the marked characteristics of our rule, and to my thinking they are the key to our success. But are they sufficient to account for the results we see? I have no hesitation in saying that in my judgment they are: indeed I may go further—I cannot imagine any other explanation at all sufficient to account for the wonderful position we hold in India. Under these circumstances I ask you what manner of men an Englishman out there is bound to be; and not only that, but is bound to shew himself to be? The answer to this question also seems to me to be clear enough. Circumstances force on him great responsibilities. Whether he likes it or not he is in a very special sense a representative man. He lives under this constant stimulus, and he can hardly fail to feel that he is in a very exceptional degree bound to cultivate and to shew forth those qualities which have made the Englishman's rule in the East the blessing it is: that he is bound not only to be, but to show himself to be a God-fearing man, namely, Christian, loving honesty, truth and justice. I ask you, gentlemen, to think over these things, and then in your Indian life to have the courage of your convictions." We earnestly hope that not only the young men to whom these noble words were addressed, but all Anglo-Indians, will bear them carefully in mind, and try their best to act up to them. Well has Sir Alexander Taylor said that every Englishman in India is a representative man, whose proceedings are closely observed by the people. If he misconducts himself in any way, the discredit falls not upon him individually, but upon the British Government which he represents. If this consideration were steadily kept in view by all Anglo-Indians, our countrymen would have little ground for complaint. But the misfortune is that the tainted atmosphere of India produces a wonderful change in an Englishman in a very short time and he shakes off his generous English instincts.

After the reading of the President's Report, the prizes were distributed and then the Chairman, Sir John Fowler, addressed the assembly. Sir John, it is well known, has always paid great attention to the education of the Engineer, and he has been in a manner connected with the Cooper's Hill College for sometime. Ten years ago when the Government of India were unable to give employment to the Cooper's Hill students who had qualified in the examinations, it became a matter for serious consideration whether the College should be continued or given up altogether. Lord Cranbrook, who was then Secretary of State for India, consulted Sir John Fowler on the subject. After considering the question carefully Sir John gave it as his opinion that the College should be continued, provided the Government of India felt at liberty to give a certain limited number of appointments annually. His views were accepted and the College was continued. Sir John Fowler is of opinion that the result of the continuation of the College has been thoroughly and completely satisfactory. He thinks the change in the character of the institution effected by Lord Cranbrook has been beneficial, as it has compelled a great change of wholesome competition and rivalry between that and other kindred institutions. We fully agree with Sir John Fowler in thinking that since the withdrawal of a certain number of appointments there has been a great improvement in the work done at Cooper's Hill, and its students are now much better equipped than those who worked under the old arrangement. But the question is, why should the Cooper's Hill College be a burden upon the Indian tax-payer now that it has been

thrown open to all comers. The speciality of the college has ceased to exist: it is now an institution for training engineers for the United Kingdom and its dependencies. Such being the case, not a single farthing ought to be spent upon it from the revenues of India. But strange to say that neither Sir Alexander Taylor nor Sir John Fowler touched on this most important question. It may be urged that during the past Session the College paid its expenses. But the fact remains that since its establishment it has cost the poor Indian tax-payer a good deal of money. During the past seventeen years we have had to pay between 40 and 50 lakhs of rupees for bolstering up a system which does not secure the best man for the Indian service. Now that the Cooper's Hill is open to all comers, and has ceased to be a special institution for training Engineers for India, common fairness demands that the large amount which the poor Indian tax-payer has up to date spent upon it should be refunded to him.

THE MISSION TO KABUL.

IN speaking of the proposed Misson to Kabul, the *Pioneer* writes:—"The Amir has recently made known to the Government of India his earnest wish that some trusted officials should pay a visit to Kabul and remain a short time as his guests, with a view to making him fully acquainted with the views of the Government on the various questions which from time to time have been under discussion. There are no special circumstances on either side that have called forth this action on Abdur Rahman's part, but His Highness thinks the present a good opportunity for considering in a friendly manner all doubtful points which exist between himself and the Government of India. Such points are always in existence between two neighbouring Governments. In the present case the Amir's wish to clear them up by direct communication with a representative of the Indian Government is peculiarly satisfactory, as proving that his often expressed desire for open alliance and close friendship has undergone no change. It has been determined to accept the Amir's invitation, and to send a small mission starting from Peshawar on October 1st."

The reader will recollect that it was exactly ten years ago that Lord Lytton resolved to send a mission to Kabul—a measure which involved us in the second Afghan War and cost the Indian taxpayer no less than twenty crores of rupees. But we must admit that the circumstances under which the Government of Lord Lytton determined to send Sir Neville Chamberlain to Kabul were widely different. Ten years ago the Amir Shere Ali had been completely alienated from the English rulers of India. Lord Lytton had indeed brought out Sir Lewis Pelly in the same steamer with him for the purpose of sending him, on a special mission to Kabul through Kandahar but this plan could not be carried out immediately as Major (now Sir Robert) Sandeman had already started for Khelat a few days before the arrival of the "specially gifted" Viceroy. Lord Lytton then conceived the brilliant idea of inviting the Amir Shere Ali to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi; but as the Amir had made up his mind not to accept the position of a protected Indian Prince, he did not respond to the invitation. The Peshawar Conference was there-after arranged; but Sir Lewis Pelly, with all his persuasive eloquence, failed to convince the Afghans that the best thing they could do to avert a Russian invasion was to throw themselves upon British protection and form a defensive alliance with the English Government in India against the wily and ambitious Muscovite. When Shere Ali, however, refused to receive a British officer as Resident at his court, and to permit English political and military officers to be stationed permanently in the various parts of his dominions, the Government of India cut off all communications with him, and Lord Lytton declared that the English would have nothing more to do with Shere Ali or his affairs until he had repented of his rejection of the treaty which Sir Lewis Pelly had offered him at Peshawar, and sought the friendship of the Government of India. But Shere Ali did nothing of the kind: he threw himself upon the protection of Russia and received a Russian Envoy at his court. The Muscovite Mission, indeed, was actually present at Kabul when Lord Lytton announced his determination to Shere Ali to send Sir Neville Chamberlain to the Amir's Court. The proposed Kabul Mission of 1878 was the complement of the Cyprus occupation of that year. It was sought to be forced upon the Amir, who had been completely alienated from the Government of India. But now, if we are to believe the *Pioneer*, Abdur Rahman has himself expressed an earnest wish to receive a British mission. This essential difference between the two missions should be carefully borne in mind.

The most important question in connection with Mr. Durand's mission is, what are the doubtful points in existence between the Governments of India and Kabul, which Abdur Rahman wishes to clear up by direct communication with a representative of the Viceroy? The *Pioneer* throws no light whatever upon this question of vital importance, and as the Foreign Office treats such matters as profound State secrets, we are only left to speculate as to the questions on which the Amir wishes to be put in possession of the views of the Government of India. There can be no manner of doubt that one of the doubtful points which Abdur Rahman is anxious to clear up, relates to his desire to bring the independent hill-tribes between the frontiers of Afghan and India under his rule. These tribes, it is well known, have never acknowledged any master, and even the great Mogul Emperors did not succeed in bringing them to subjection. But Abdur Rahman's inordinate ambition has inspired him with a wish to extend his dominions towards the borders of India. The carrying out of this ambitious project is sure to produce complications between the two Governments. We earnestly hope that Mr. Durand will be able to persuade Abdur Rahman to abandon the idea of extending the limits of his kingdom towards the Indian frontier and to confine his efforts to consolidating his authority over his existing dominions. This task is enough to occupy the Amir's talents, energies and resources fully; and he should not aspire to anything more. While Mr. Durand will persuade Abdur Rahman to be content with the large territory which he now rules, he should at the same time give positive assurances to the Amir that it is not the intention of the Government of India to extend the Sind-Peshin Railway to Kandahar or to station English officers permanently in any part of Afghanistan. We have little doubt that Abdur Rahman entertains some strong misgivings on these points. Professor Arminius Vambery and Mr. Charles Marvin have again begun to insist that British agents should be sent to Northern Afghanistan to watch the frontier. They tell us that if proper selections were made, no opposition need be anticipated either from the Amir or his subjects. Nothing could be a greater mistake than this. It is one of the firm convictions of the Afghan that if he allowed the English to obtain a footing in his country, they would end with conquering and annexing it. Do what our rulers may, this conviction can never be removed from the mind of the Afghan. He has a vivid recollection of the events of 1838-41 and of 1878-80. He knows well that the English began in India by asking for privileges to trade and then commenced to annex province after province after disastrous wars. Our rulers may explain that their advance from trading factories to empire was inevitable under the circumstances; but no Asiatic people, and least of all the Afghans could be expected to accept such an explanation. The English have only themselves to thank for the most profound suspicion and distrust with which they are regarded throughout the East and more particularly in Afghanistan. The Afghans will never allow the English to obtain a footing in their country, if they can help it; and their Amir will never accept the position of a protected Indian Prince. These two things should be carefully borne in mind in dealing with Afghans. We hope Mr. Durand will also receive definite instructions to tell the Amir in plain terms that he must not treat the Indian Exchequer as a bank from which he can draw at pleasure. We have been paying Abdur Rahman twelve lakhs of rupees annually since his accession to the throne of Kabul eight years ago. Besides this regular monthly allowance he has occasionally received extra subsidies and large quantities of arms, and an enormous sum of money was spent on his reception and entertainment in the spring of 1885. The Amir should be distinctly given to understand that in the present embarrassed condition of the Indian finances we cannot pay him anything beyond the fixed subsidy of twelve lakhs a year.

VICEREGAL INFALLIBILITY.

The cardinal principle of action of Sir Syed Ahmed and Co. lies in the belief, professed or real, that the Government does no wrong and will do no wrong, and it is mischievous to doubt it, or to enquire about it. This doctrine leaves no room for any one to suggest any reform. This, in brief, is the Roman Catholic dogma of the infallibility of the Pope assigned to our Viceroy. As a mark of the fulness of their loyalty and unswerving faith, this is very creditable to Sir Syed and his followers. At one time a Muslim courtier evinced the same loyalty to Akbar by stamping the Emperor's silver currency with the blasphemous legend "Akbar is God" (*Akbar Allah*), and a Hindu poet paraphrased it into *Dillisvaro va Jagadisvaro va*, "whether as Emperor of Delhi or as the Sovereign of the Universe God is the same." The contemporaries of the poet would not lay faith in the sincerity of this exclamation, and went the length of denouncing it as a blasphemous hyperbole and the most degrading flattery due to selfish motives. We may not do quite as much. We may not accuse of selfish motives the senile old gentleman who is not trusted even to see to the use of his own pocket-money, but in astute hands plays the puppet as the Maharaja of Benares. But the young Raja of Bhinga has yet his spurs to win and from him such an exclamation as 'Lord Dufferin is a (or the?) King of Israel' would not be an inapt *double entendre*. The Syed and his ermined son might lay claim to a feeling of overflowing gratitude for their knighthood and judgeship. But their advice in the case is not above suspicion. Certain it is that before the days of his knighthood the Syed was not so staunch a believer in the doctrine of infallibility as now. For instance, when he was appointed a member of an Education Commission by Lord Lytton, he produced 'at its first meeting' a long string of amendments to the rules laid down by Dr. W. W. Hunter, and thereby so annoyed that gentleman that he soon saw his name removed from the Commission on the ground of his not being very fluent in his English speech. In that case he did not believe in the infallibility of Dr. Hunter, nor in that of the Government which removed him from the Commission on the recommendation of its Chairman. In the matter of religion, a true Muslim as he is, he did not hesitate to refute the opinions of some of the leading expounders of the Koran, even at the risk of being denounced by his co-religionists as a *dehria*. Of course persistency in error is not a commendable virtue, and the Syed may say that he has seen the error of his former ways and has now hooked the bark of his belief to the buoy of Viceregal infallibility, with the determination henceforward to remain content, exclaiming something in a paraphrase, *mutatis mutandis*, of the Christian saying, "let Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." But his co-adjutors and co-religionists do not appear to have the same unswerving faith. The Maharaja of Benares is the President of a political association in that city, and is said to take an active interest in the recent movement against the slaughter of cows, and that entails the necessity of judging for himself and criticising the action of Government. The Government in its wisdom allows the slaughter of cows, and to find fault with it is to question the infallibility of the ruling authorities. The alternative in this case is either to say that the slaughter of kine is good, or the Government is wrong. We leave it to the Maharaja to select which horn of the dilemma will suit him best. His Friday or *akkalbardar* is in the same predicament. At one time he was deputed to act and for two years acted as the representative of the Maharaja in that nest

of Radicals, the British Indian Association at Calcutta. Only he may have since expiated his sins by sundry dips in the holy waters of Manikarnika and by feasting plentifully on the five purifying products of the cow. The Raja of Bhinga is a member of the Taluqdars' Association of Oudh and is said to be a candidate for its next Presidency; and that Association, like its prototype, the Bengal British Indian Association, is founded to enact the part of a Vigilance Committee over the Government of the country. The National Muhammadan Association of Calcutta professes to follow the cardinal principle of Sir Syed Ahmed, but it is at the same time ever busy writing memorials, finding fault with the action of Government, or giving it advice to promote the well-being of its clients. That is certainly not in keeping with the doctrine of infallibility. Our friend Nawab Abdul Latif is another professed follower of the Syed, and protests strongly against the Congress-wallas; but there was a time when he wrote strongly and repeatedly about our Government being guilty of misappropriating trust funds, and that breach of faith of which he complained to a certain extent remains unatoned to this day. Surely he has not forgotten that. To narrow the issue and say that the Syed and his followers mean to confine themselves to the present time only, to contemplate Lord Dufferin and his advisers, is totally to destroy the force of the principle. It would accuse Lord Ripon of the grossest error in devising the Local Self-Government scheme which has placed the Mahomedans at a disadvantage in the Local Boards, and Sir Syed at great cost entertained him at Allyghur, and presented him an address whose adulatory tone he will find it hard to surpass in the one he has now in hand for Lord Dufferin. He went out of his way and defended the use of the epithet "National" as applicable to a congress of Hindus and Muhammadans. It would condemn also the predecessors of Lord Ripon who were niggardly in dispensing the loaves and fishes of Government to Muhammadans. It would be too much to say that those who urged this argument have themselves no faith in it. We can easily conceive that the National Muhammadan Association will urge that it is the proper duty of subjects to go up to Government whenever their interest is likely to suffer from the action of Government or of its officers, and its representations about the inequality in the distribution of offices in the Mofassil are perfectly legitimate and fair, the argument will utterly destroy the cardinal principle. The Congressionists do not question the soundness of the argument. They implicitly believe that it is perfectly fair and legitimate for subjects to make representations to their ruler on all proper occasions. And they have hitherto done nothing more and propose in future to do nothing more than to exercise their right of petition even as does the National Muhammadan Association. The only difference we can perceive between the Association and the Congress is that in the one case, certain people for the benefit of their castemen join together under the name of an *Association* and in the other that of a *Congress*; and that the Associationists work in a hole and corner fashion, and the Congressionists invite the public at large to help them with their advice and do every thing above board. In other words, the difference between the two is very much of the same character as that between the Roman Catholics who believe in the infallibility of the Pope and the authorized expounders of the Bible, and the Protestants who claim the right of judging for themselves. Anyhow, to be true to the principle, our Mahammadan fellow-subjects should eschew all Associations and all representations to Government in absolute reliance on the infallibility of our rulers.

SENTIMENTAL LEGISLATION.

IT is but natural that every case of poisoning should excite public feeling against the free sale of poisonous drugs in our markets. It is generally argued that but for the free sale which now obtains human life would be saved both from poisoners and the suicidically disposed, and that would be a positive gain to society. The shock produced by the news of a case of poisoning is sudden and acute; and we ourselves cannot pretend to stand always proof against it; it brings prominently to mind the precarious tenure of our own individual lives, and the first impulse is to provide against death by poisoning by legislative interference. Time is, however, not taken to survey the question in all its bearings, and our call for the intervention of the law in the sale of poisons proves to be more sentimental than judicious or practical. There are few things in commerce which are simple poisons and nothing more; and the attempt to prohibit the free sale of poisons cannot but affect many very diverse and serious interests. Nothing is a more deadly poison and more largely used for criminal purposes in India than white arsenic, and yet it is much more largely used in the arts, and a very effective check on its sale would greatly hamper trade. The yellow and the red arsenic are considerably more largely used in arts. They are the best preservatives for paper, and for painting and coloring they are sold in large quantities. Hydrocyanic acid is not much employed for criminal purposes; but one intent upon having it, can find no difficulty in obtaining it, and no law can counteract his purpose. It is easily obtained from bitter almonds, and the sale of bitter almonds cannot be prohibited to guard against its improper use. The cyanide bath of the photographer and the blue ink of our stationers might also yield the poison, and no sane man would think of putting an embargo upon photography and blue ink. As rats' bane or "rough on rats" it is inconceivable how it can be sold under a certificate that would prevent a person from swallowing a large quantity of it if so inclined. It is also sold as a stomachic for horses, but horses might go without such a medicine, and a man requiring it as a febrifuge must proceed with a medical certificate to a dispensary every time he wants a dose—he cannot obtain enough for two days' use at a time, for the whole of that drunk at once would be lethal. In the case of herbs growing wild in our jungles legislation is quite out of the question. No law can control the wild growth of *Datura*, and how can we reach the criminal who resorts to *Kutchla* to do away with his own or other people's life? And here comes a question of revenue, of all poisons opium is the one most extensively in use in India by weak-minded women who wish to overcome the evils of this world by an easy transit to another, and the most obvious course in regard to it is to prohibit the sale of that drug. But will the Government do so, and thereby close the door to the proceeds of *Khurcha* opium sales? The said proceeds amount to about a million sterling every year, and the question before Government will be to decide between saving some five hundred persons every year by absolutely prohibiting the sale of opium and losing a million every year, or allowing or winking at the loss of life for the sake of the money? No one need pretend to a prophet's mantle who can give a correct reply to the problem. It should be at the same time borne in mind that the sacrifice of the revenue will not suffice to save even a fraction of the five hundred who wish to do away with themselves. Denied other means, they will jump into the nearest well, or tank, or river, and drown themselves. To foil them in their endeavour in this respect it would be necessary to provide for the closing of all tanks and wells and rivers, and the demolition of the Hooghly bridge. The use of the *dhuti* and *sari* too must come under the embargo, for these, too, are often used for the purpose of hanging. As for shaving men should not be permitted the use of razors. But we must not dwell further into details. The attempt to prevent suicides by legislating about the sale of poisonous drugs would not only be futile but mischievous as interfering with commerce.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

SIR STEUART BAYLEY held a small durbar on board the *Rhotas*, on the 27th of August, at Mymensing, for the purpose of presenting a *sanad* to Rajah Surjakant Acharjya Bahadur. In the evening his Honor and party were the guests of the Rajah. Heavy rain interfered with the illuminations.

HIS Honor arrived at Commillah on the 29th of August and during his stay the usual programme was observed. The Municipal address touched on the proposed Chittagong-Assam Railway. His Honor in reply stated that though he could not positively say that the Government of India would undertake the construction of the railway at once on account of financial questions, still as far as he knew, the proposition would eventually assume a tangible form. and he assured them that as far as he was able he would urge on and help the project.

ALL the public offices and courts, including the Bank of Bengal, closed on Wednesday on account of the *Janma Ashtami* which was celebrated in right orthodox style by a heavy downpour and thunderstorm at night.

THE Sikkim correspondent of the *Englishman*, in a recent telegram, said that the Raja of Sikkim was supposed to have had a hand in the building of the bridge over the Rongpo. Our contemporary is now assured that this is not the case, and that the Raja is free from all suspicion of complicity in the affair. So much the better for the Raja.

DURING the month of August 1888, thirty-four thousand one hundred and ninety-two persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives there were 26,339 males and 7,296 females and of Europeans 425 males and 132 females. The daily average number of visitors for the 21 days on which the Museum was open to the general public was 1,628.

WE understand Sir Steuart Bayley has accorded permission to Babu Rajjuggessur Mitra of the *Bengali* office to publish His Honor's speeches in a collected form.

THE Agror (Black Mountain) Expedition has been sanctioned, and 8,000 men under Colonel McQueen will proceed thither next autumn. Colonel Galbraith commands a division of the expeditionary force. Other arrangements are being settled.

WE are sorry to record the death of Babu Ashutosh Mukerjee, Senior Government Pleader of Alipore, from apoplexy, on Tuesday last. He was one of the leading members of the Alipore Bar and was a clear-headed and sound lawyer.

WE are glad to be informed that Pundit Girish Chandra Vidyaratna, a retired Professor of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, has made the munificent gift of Rs. 10,000 in aid of a fund raised in his native village of Rajpur for the relief of indigent Hindoo widows and orphans. Professors of Sanskrit literature are as a class poor, and this donation of the learned Pundit is a striking proof of his generosity.

THERE is not the slightest foundation for the statement of the *Indian Mirror* that the hero of the pleasure-barge down the inundated streets of Calcutta on the cyclone day, referred to in our last issue, was Babu Peary Mohun Roy. Any one acquainted with Babu Peary Mohun must know that he is utterly incapable of such hare-brained tomfoolery. We regret that our notice of the foolish incident should have afforded the *Mirror* an occasion to speak in such ungenerous terms of Babu Peary Mohun Roy.

NEWS of heavy rain and flood comes to us from all parts of Bengal. The crops have been totally destroyed in the districts of Hughly, Burdwan and Midnapur. General scarcity seems to be unavoidable unless early steps are taken for preventing it.

A COOLY recruiter of Hazaribagh named Lawton, who extorted money from and illegally confined some coolies, was sent up for trial by the High Court, on his claiming to be an European British subject. Justice Trevelyan who presided at the Sessions held, however, that it had not been made out that he was one and that he must be sent back to the Sessions Court of Hazaribagh for trial. Mr. Dunne applied on behalf of Lawton that his case might be tried by the High Court under section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code on the ground that all the witnesses were now in Calcutta and it would be more convenient to all concerned to have the trial here. The Chief Justice, it was pointed out, can order the sitting of the Sessions any time he liked. The point has, however, not been stretched in favour of the prisoner. The Chief Justice has refused the application for trial by a special Sessions. He observed that it was very undesirable that such a practice as calling a Special Sessions should be either adopted or sanctioned for a moment. If the present application were granted other applications of a similar nature would be frequently made.

BURMESE "dacoits" even in their captivity seem to be quite formidable. A number of them who were incarcerated in the Mandlay Jail were warned that they would be sent to Rangoon by the next mail. They were all long term prisoners and made strenuous, though abortive, efforts to cling to their country and avoid being taken to Rangoon as a preparative for the exile that their brethren are undergoing in different parts of the world. At about 4 P. M. on the 27th ultimo they attacked the warder in charge. The disturbance had not, however, progressed far when the jailor with the aid of the warders and the good-conduct prisoners succeeded in securing all the prisoners. On the alarm being given the guard promptly turned out and surrounded the jail, and the sentries on the turret over the gate opened fire with the result that over 28 of the rioters were injured. If the reason attributed for this rising be true, the authorities were certainly at fault in warning the prisoners beforehand of the intended removal to Rangoon

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A WELL attended meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta and Suburbs was held at the Town Hall on Saturday last to listen to an address of Sriman Swami, the Secretary to the Allahabad Cow Memorial Committee, who has been lately holding successful meetings all over the country in connection with the agitation for the preservation of cows. Among others Raja Purno Chunder Sing, Babu Dwijendro Nath Tagore, Dr. Gurudas Banerjee, Babu Kunjolal Banerjee, Rai Pudridas Mokim Bahadur, and Pundit Madhusudan Smritiratna were present, and there was a fair sprinkling of Europeans, Marwari, Guzrati and other up-country gentlemen, and Bengal pundits in the meeting. The Swamiji, who is a graduate of the Madras University, and who was a distinguished member of the Judicial Service before he renounced the world, is an eloquent speaker, as all enthusiasts are, and dwelt at length on the economic aspect of the question. He has by eschewing the more debatable aspects of it secured the sympathy of not a few European and Mahomedan gentlemen, and we hope his noble efforts for the preservation of cows will be crowned with success. The Swamiji wants funds to carry on his agitation, and we trust his appeal will be responded to.

CANDIDATES for admission to the Indian Civil Service will now be required before leaving India, to obtain a certificate of age and nationality, signed,—should he be a resident in British India,—by the Secretary to Government of the Province or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides: or, should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides. In the case of a candidate who has proceeded to England without obtaining a certificate, the certificate may be granted to his father or guardian, provided that the latter produces the requisite evidence, and, when making the application, states when the candidate went to England, and where he has been residing during his stay in that country. A candidate must, if resident in British India, signify to the Secretary to Government of the Province or the Commissioner of the Division in which his family resides, his desire to compete not less than three months before the date on which he proposes to go to England. If resident within a Native State, he must signify his desire in like manner to the highest Political Officer accredited to the State within which his family resides. The officer to whom the application is made shall forward it for the purpose of enquiry to the Magistrate of the District or Political Officer of the State in which the applicant's family resides. Elaborate rules have been framed for the "admissibility of evidence" which outvies the Evidence Act itself and a complicated procedure has been laid out for conducting the "Enquiry." A *paharawalla* seeking service under the "Dupti Cummsunr" would not stand closer scrutiny and local investigation.

ALL the orders and regulations of the Government of India relating to the conduct of public officers in borrowing money, in speculating, in receiving public addresses, and similar other matters have been re-issued in the form of a pamphlet, and have been widely circulated. It seems to us that this is a move in the right direction, for the civilians of late have been much sining against the rules. It is but right that their attention should be directed to them from time to time and to the baneful results of not observing them.

THE *Sir John Lawrence* catastrophe has told heavily, it seems, on the pilgrim traffic of Orissa. Last year the traffic fell off from 149,660 to 122,023. The Orissa Coast-line Railway and Cuttuck-Benares Railway schemes ought at once to receive the careful consideration of the Government and the public. We trust our Madras friends who have taken up the question in right earnest will not drop it. They are deeply interested in shortening the distance between themselves and the Metropolis.

THE sugar plums of favor and tintinabulation of praise occasionally doled out to them seem to have so thoroughly upset our Mahomedan friends that they have been effectively made to forget and overlook their best interests and run after things that can only lead to utter intellectual degradation. The "Central" Mahomedans find it good policy to keep up the cry about the smallness of Mahomedans in the superior public services and the absurdity of the competition system of recruiting such services. The Government finds it good policy, too, to record resolutions fanning the spirit of indolence and declaring that their claims to public service will be in an inverse ratio to their ignorance and want of education. The Mahomedans are impatient that really benevolent and right-minded rulers like Sir Steuart Bayley should try to minimise the evil effects of mischievous resolutions like these and to raise the educational and intellectual standard of the favored class by mildly insisting on proper qualifications. His Honor by the unchallenged testimony of facts and figures demonstrates in the latest resolution on the subject that Mahomedans in public service are steadily on the increase and there is no room for complaint. His Honor civilly calls attention of the Divisional Commisioners and Collectors to the sugar plum resolution of the Government of India and enjoins upon them the excellence of demoralising Her Majesty's loyal Mahomedan subjects as best as they can. His Honor is, however, obliged to tell them some plain truths and say that their request for half-yearly reports of "progress" is absurd, and that the principles about the competitive examinations laid down by Government cannot be changed. The length that our Mahomedan friends are going in this direction is well illustrated by the following words of the resolution:—"The Commissioner of Burdwan states that he has drawn the attention of the Collectors under him to the falling off in this division, and observes that in his opinion enough has not been done in the direction of introducing Mahomedan apprentices into Government offices, but he adds that, though Mahomedan candidates for the higher posts, such as that of Mohurir, are forthcoming, he finds a great lack of such candidates for apprenticeships. In other words, it would appear that these applicants for employment are unwilling to begin at the foot of the ladder, and if this is anything more than an accident of time and place, the Association will doubtless take steps to have the difficulty overcome." It is *not*, we can assure His Honor, an accident of time and place but the inevitable result of the mistaken pampering policy which is being followed. The days of sugar plums must be naturally numbered, and when Deputy Magistrateships will not be so cheap as they still are with them, our Mahomedan friends will probably come to see the wisdom of the Congress movement and its loyalty too.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption its Treatment and Curability," writes—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq, M. R. C. S., F. L. S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes:—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

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Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*August* 26, 1888.

GENERAL.—Babu Dwarka Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in that District.

Babu Deno Nath Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, on leave, is transferred to Shahabad, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Babu Hem Chunder Mitter, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bongong Jessore, is allowed furlough for six months, under section 132 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Jotendra Nath Gupta, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Kustea, Nuddea, is transferred to Bongong in the District of Jessore.

Babu Sriram Ganguly is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector, during the absence, on furlough, of Babu Hem Chunder Mitter, or until further orders, and is posted to Kustea, in the District of Nuddea.

Mr. H H Risley, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Darjiling, is allowed leave for one week, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under order of the 21st instant.

Babu Hara Chunder Ghose, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector Palamow, Lohardugga, on leave, is transferred to Jungypore, in the District of Moorshidabad.

Babu Nagendra Lall Mitter, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jungypore, Murshidabad, is transferred to Palamow, in the District of Lohardugga.

Babu Annoda Prosad Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamui, Monghyr, is allowed leave for six months, under Section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Tara Prosad Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is transferred to Monghyr, and is appointed to have charge of the Jamui Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Kunja Behary Chatterji, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Manbhum.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—THE undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench in the District of Pubna, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class :—

Babu Durga Nath Bagchi and Moulvie Rashid-ul-Nabi.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the above Bench, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

Moulvie Mahomed Rahim Buksh Choudhury, Babu Durga Kant Chukerbutty, Naziruddin Ahmed Ashan Choudhury, Choudhury Mahmed Ismail, and Babu Gnanada Govind Chuckerbutty.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the sudder Bench in the District of Hazaribagh, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

Sheik Walet Hossein and Babu Ramyad Singh.

Babu Pankaja Kumar Chatteji M A, B L, is appointed to be Extra Munsiff in the District of Murshidabad for six months.

Babu Kedar Nath Chatterji, Munsiff of Uluberiah, in the District of Hughly, on leave, is appointed to be an Additional Munsiff of Serampore in the same District.

Lieutenant R F Allen, R E, is appointed to be a member of the Boiler Commission for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Act III (B. C.) of 1879, entitled an act to provide for the periodical inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers attached thereto in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. H. Apjohn, or until further orders.

The following officers are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class :—

Babu Suresh Chunder Chatterji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Birbhum, and Babu Suresh Chunder Das, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughly.

Babu Gossain Das Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Siligori, Darjiling, is vested with the powers of a Munsiff in the District of Dinagepore to be ordinarily stationed at Siligori.

The order of the 7th instant, appointing Babu Kally Churn Ghosal, Frist Munsiff of Satkhira, in the District of Jessore, to act as a Subordinate Judge of Chittagong is cancelled.

Babu Bhupati Chuckerbutty, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Depuy Collector, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class,

Grant of leave to Munsiff—Babu Satya Churn Ganguly, Second Munsiff of Gaibanda, in the District of Rungpore is allowed leave for one month, under section 73, rule 1 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th instant.

POLICE.—Mr. G. W. S. Cox, District Superintendent of Police, reported his departure from India, on medical leave, on the 1st instant.

Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, is allowed leave for one year, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd proximo or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The following promotions and reversions are sanctioned in the Police Departmen :—

With effect from the 13th May 1888, consequent on the appointment to act as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police—

Mr. H. S. Schurr, District Superintendet of Public, fifth grade, to act in the fourth grade, vice Mr. R. M. H. Pugh, promoted.

With effect from the 26th June 1888, consequent on the death of Mr. C. Raban, Officiating fourth grade District Superintendent of Police—

Mr. I. H. W. D. Clark, District Supperintendent of Police, fifth grade, to act in the fourth grade.

Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac, Officiating District Supperintendent of Police, fifth grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. C. S. Murray, Assistant Superintendentof Police second grade, is appointed to be an Assistan Superintendent of Police of first grade.

With effect from the 28th June 1888, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police—

Mr. H. S. Shurr, Oficiating fourth grade District Superintendent of Police, to fifth grade.

Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac, Superintendent of Police, fifth grade, to act in the fourth grade.

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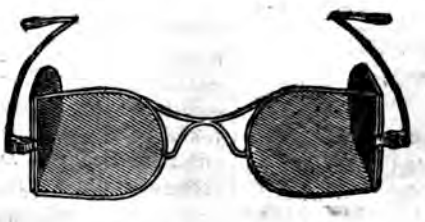

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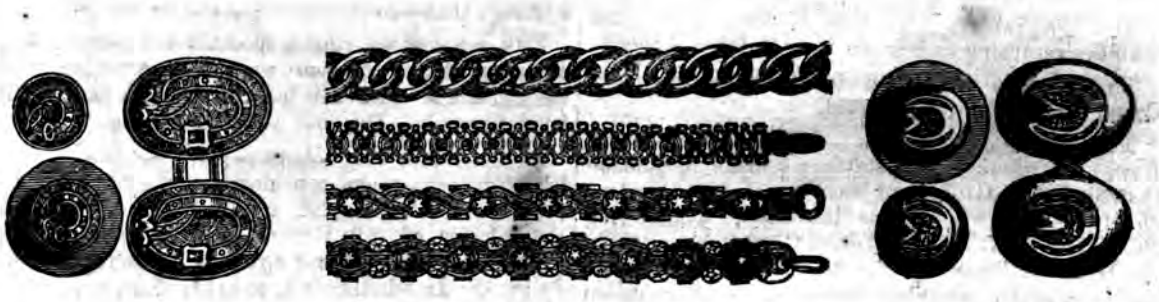

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